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IS THE NEGRO A FAILURE?

BOTH SIDES OF AN IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING SUBJECT.

The Merits of the Question Discussed by Georgia and South Carolina Farmers—A Review of the Past, Present and Future of the Negro as a Laborer.

The Augusta Chronicle has within the last ten days devoted much of its space to a free discussion of the merits of the negro as a laborer, and particularly as to whether he is or is not a failure in such capacity. The text for the inquiry was the recent speech of Prof. White before the farmers at Columbus, Ga., arraigning the negro as a laborer and declaring that intensive farming and immigration are the best substitutes for the present system of labor.

The Chronicle, with a view of getting the opinions of prominent South Carolinians and Georgians on the subject, addressed to them a circular letter asking for their views. These gentlemen have responded, and below will be found an abstract of their opinions on this important subject.

In answer to the broad questions: "Is the negro a failure, and do you believe that we must look for a new class to supply his place on the farm?" Mr. Marion McDowell, of Georgia, says:

"I answer emphatically I do not, and I base my answer upon fifty years experience. Prof. White to the contrary notwithstanding. The negro is lazy, so is the white man; of course, we see honorable exceptions in both races, oftener in the white race because they have more pride of character and more sense. The negro sees and feels this, hence his willingness to be guided and directed by the white man. It is wrong, I think, to blame the negro for his failure on the farm where the landowner rents to him and turns him loose to shift for himself. He is broken when he begins, and but few white or black men rise. So rare is it that when one succeeds it is apt to be noised about that somebody has suffered. The negro as a laborer on the farm, since freedom, deserves credit instead of censure. The change from slavery to freedom was very great. It actually killed a good many before they found out that freedom would not do to eat. Then the franchise was extended to them when they were profoundly ignorant of what it meant. But what race, nation or tribe would have behaved as well under similar circumstances? No, sir; the negro is not a failure on the farm. Take any county in Georgia, and where you find the most negroes there you will find the most cotton made, and that is the trouble and has done more to cripple the farming interests than bad labor. I would not be understood to say that our labor system is a good one, but I do say that it is the best we can get, and with concert of action among the farmers could be made the best labor for the South to be had, either from the old or new worlds."

Capt. B. R. Tillman, of Hamburg, S. C., says:

"Prof. White has broached a large subject, and one that needs speedy solution, both in South Carolina and Georgia, indeed, all over the South. I agree with much that he says; in some things I think he is wide of the mark. His description of the negroes as they are, is in the main correct, but I do not think they are not 'susceptible of that training which enables them to work on lands to the best advantage.' I make bold to assert that the negro as a laborer is fully equal to the average landowner as a farmer. Whenever we learn as a people to farm instead of plant, there will be no further trouble about labor. The need of the South is not labor but better directed labor. The negro is here, and he is here to stay. He is shiftless, lazy and careless of tomorrow; will not lay up anything for a rainy day, but he cannot be displaced by foreign immigrants because he will underwork them, and I am not in favor of dumping the scum of Europe on our shores at State expense. As a peasantry, or 'mud-sills,' the negroes are as good as any. We need intelligent immigrants who will buy our land and farm, not plant; but I fear the development of the older and more worn out States of the South must be wrought out by our own people."

"What shall the present generation do? I answer, teach farmers the error of their ways and put them to thinking by means of farmers' institutes. These are not costly, and the five thousand dollars which Prof. White proposes to waste in trying to find his 'peasantry' can be far better spent in organizing a corps of scientific and practical experts who shall go from county to county during the idle seasons of the year, giving lectures, reading essays, answering questions, &c., and teaching the people how to farm. This system is in active operation all over the North, and many countries of Europe, and costs nothing compared to its value as a means of advancing the interests of agriculture."

One of the most interesting and exhaustive papers on the subject has been contributed by Major Harry Hammond, of Beech Island, S. C. Major Hammond, among other strong arguments, says:

"No one acquainted with the record of the negro before or during the late war counts him as of no avail. Remember the armies he fed during those four years, how his market value had increased 300 per cent. between 1845 and 1860, and how in 1848 he made cotton, paying all costs and interest on investment for a 7-10 cents a pound. (See Solon Robinson in DeBow's Review.) To-day, even with cotton at 7½ cents, he earns a living, pays interest on the capital that gives him employment, and has a small cash surplus, which he unfortunately wastes, but which would suffice to insure his life for one thousand dollars. It would seem to follow that there is no prospect of his extinction or of his removal from his present field of labor. It has been noted that where the negro forms more than 56 per cent. of the population he shows a tendency to decrease, and where he forms less than this per centage he shows a tendency to increase. It is not improbable that there will gradually supervene a general diffusion of the colored race according to some such law as this, and every hindrance to the forces promoting it should be removed."

"But if the negro is not a failure how is the fact to be accounted for that the territory he occupies is far less prosperous than it formerly was?"

"My answer is that this territory has become involved in profound social and industrial problems touching the relations of labor and capital, and the distribution of wages and profits, problems which in this generation have become living issues and are being fought out man to man on every square mile of territory from Russia to California. Whoever solves these problems and furnishes a plan on which free labor and free capital may be organized so as to call out the full activities of each, avoiding injustice and oppression on the one hand and waste and pillage on the other, must abolish labor, as slavery has been abolished, substituting for it work up to the full force and faculty of each man, and will have transcended all previous human achievements. No man will do it. But that faith in human progress which can never be abandoned inspires the hope that the people themselves will in process of time reach some approximate and practical solution that will put an end to the present turmoil and strife, and allow the return of peace, security and steady work."

"Meanwhile, we have already advanced far enough in our struggle to review some of the things which have been done, and to pass judgment on them."

"The negro should never have been projected into politics where without subserving any good end, he enabled at great cost to himself the carpet bagger to plunder the community."

"The law for collecting liens on crops should be done away with finally and forever in every form and shape. It has substituted an unreal and artificial credit for the proper and natural growth based on character and thrift; it has forcibly dismissed the intelligence of the community from the supervision of its industries; it has seduced working men into speculative undertakings resulting for them in bankruptcy and has delivered them soul and body by a cheap, summary process, into the hands of the cross roads grocery dealers; it is a legacy of the carpet bagger that has drained the country of the little he spared."

"If we are to have a tenant system our tenants must have means of their own. It is believed that agricultural depression in England is due to the attempt by tenants to farm with a capital of only \$30 to the acre. Capital is only accumulated by savings; and secure savings banks, postal savings banks, perhaps, would do much to educate and elevate the negro if he can unlearn the terrible lesson of the Freedman's Saving Bank."

Mr. John A. Cobb, of Americus, Ga., comes out strongly in endorsement of Prof. White's statement that the negro is a failure. Mr. Cobb says:

"In the past twenty years every branch of industry has advanced, and in some branches very great improvements have been made, except in Southern agriculture, where the negro is the principal laborer. This is not confined to any particular section of the South, but the same report comes from the Potomac to the Rio Grand."

"When the negroes were our slaves for the purpose of discipline and control they were always under the eye and control of white men. They were preached to by white men and were thrown constantly under the control and in association of white men; being very imitative and easily impressed, this association was improving to him. Now they are under the control of the white man only when actually at work under his directions. They are taught by negro teachers, preached to by negro preachers, and the white man, being a restraint on him, is rarely seen at his gatherings. Their preachers and teachers, the best informed among them, for the purpose of keeping up their influence, instead of trying to elevate and enlighten them, are constantly appealing to their prejudices and superstitions, and as a result the negro, as a class, has been going backward for the past twenty years."

"Improved modes of agriculture and intensive farming are impossible with the negro as the laborer and as tenants or independent farmers they are worse failures. As an evidence, see the hundreds of plantations in Georgia that have gone to ruin that have been turned over to them as tenants. So thoroughly satisfied are the people of this section of the State on this question that we raised money and had a pamphlet printed setting forth the advantages of Southwest Georgia, and sent Major Gleason, of the American Recorder, with them to Ohio, in company of Dr. Easterbrook, and induced a large part of both of our excursion to come to Americus, in which we were liberally aided by the Central Railroad giving reduced rates to the excursionists. We are now organizing an association, and will raise a fund to use hereafter for the purpose of advertising this section of the State and encouraging immigration to it."

Burned to Death.

A barn belonging to Mr. Henry Shull about two and a half miles from Lexington C. H. was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Two young colored men named Ephraim Smith and Dave Miles who were asleep in the barn were consumed by the flames. About fifty or seventy-five dollars worth of feed was burned. It is supposed that Smith and Miles had been smoking before going to sleep.

MORMONS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The People Want to Know What They Shall Do With Them.

Some of the citizens about Danville, Oconee county, desire to know what course they had best take to rid their settlement of some Mormon priests, who it seems are industriously engaged in propagating their doctrines in that section. Our information is that they have gained a few converts and seemed to be encouraged. The summary process of violence has been used with complete success in several portions of the State, but this should not be resorted to for citizens have no right to take the law into their own hands except to prevent a felony. These priests would not stay long in a place unless they met with some encouragement. But if they or any of their converts violate the law by practicing in the polygamy department of the mormon's faith, then every obstacle between such offenders and the State penitentiary is removed.

The easiest and surest way for the citizens of Danville to ascertain their legal rights in the matter is to find out precisely what the mormons are doing, and report the same to some member of the grand jury, who will bring the matter to the attention of the court. When Solicitor Orr finds out what a man is doing in a community, and the effect of his deeds, if the statutes furnish the peg he will soon suspend him.—Walhalla Courier.

DYING FOR FOOD.

Indescribable Distress Among the Islanders on the Irish Coast.

LONDON, March 10.—The government has placed gunboats at the service of Mr. Take in his work of relieving the distress among the inhabitants of islands along the western Irish coast. Indescribable distress has been developed among the people inhabiting the Arran Isles, off Galway, who, besides having hardly anything but moss and sea grass left to eat, are without fire and often without clothing and shelter.

It is not rare to find girls of seventeen and eighteen kept in enforced hiding during the day time because bereft of every thread of clothing, long ago bartered away for seed potatoes, or roots to feed the smaller children. A fishing inspector recently went among the miserable people of Arran to distribute relief, but his supplies have run short. He says that in order to save the lives of scores of people now dying of starvation on those western islands it is imperative that relief on a large scale be at once organized.

A DEADLY DRAUGHT.

Fifty People Poisoned by Drinking Coffee Mixed With Paris Green.

LEBANON, Pa., March 11.—Tuesday afternoon about eighty inmates of the almshouse were seized with vomiting and severe pains. Dr. Weiss, the attending physician, was hastily summoned and at once pronounced it a case of wholesale poisoning. Measures were promptly taken to counteract the poison. To day most of the victim are suffering severely from nausea, and twelve of them are in a critical condition. An investigation revealed the fact that all who drank of the coffee prepared for Tuesday's noon meal were sick, and the doctor soon found the coffee pot lined with a thick sediment of paris green. The vessel holds a barrel or more, and into this some person had thrown almost four pounds of poison. Dr. Weiss is of the opinion that had it not been that the poison was too strong, causing instant vomiting, more than half the inmates of the almshouse would now be dead.

MICHIGAN'S SOLDIER GIRL.

Romantic Sequel to a Woman's Experience in the Ranks.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10.—The House Committee on Military Affairs has shown its gallantry on a bill which has been before it and which brought out a strange episode of war. It appears that at the breaking out of the rebellion a young woman donned trousers, coat and vest and enlisted as a private in Company F, Second Michigan Volunteers. Her disguise was successful for more than two years, and she participated in a number of battles. Her sex was finally discovered while she was sick in a hospital. She never returned to her regiment, and as its officers did not know the reason the name of Franklin Thomson, her assumed one, had marked opposite it on the muster roll, "Deserted." The bill removes the charge of desertion and has been favorably reported by the committee. Her real name was Miss Seelye.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

The Boilers of a Tug Boat Blown Up, Killing the Entire Crew.

BOSTON, March 10.—The tug John Mardel left her berth at T wharf at 6.30 o'clock this morning, starting down the harbor in search of vessels desiring her services. There was a large number of persons on the wharf, who watched the boat steam away. Just as she arrived off Long Island, an explosion occurred on board, the noise of which was plainly audible in the city. The boat was blown completely to atoms and her crew of five men were instantly killed. The crew consisted of Capt. Cyrus A. Nickerson, who resided at No. 37 London street, East Boston; Engineer Geo. R. Crocker; Fred Crocker, fireman; Albert D. Smith, cook, and James Hopkins, deckhand. The bodies of the Captain and Engineer were recovered by tugs cruising in the vicinity. They were brought here and taken to the morgue.

CONGRESSMAN Hohn, of Louisiana, died Monday last.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

AN OPEN, MANLY LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN DIBBLE.

Free Trade Impracticable at this Time but will Cheerfully Assist in an Effort to Correct the Irregularities of the Present System.

Representative Dibble has written a letter to Prof. R. Means Davis, chairman of the executive committee of the Free Trade Association of South Carolina under date of March 8. He says:

"Your letter of the 4th instant arrived duly, and in reply to your invitation to deliver a public address on the tariff permit me to state that the exacting nature of my public, professional and private duties does not admit of compliance with your request at present. I am relieved of regret on this account, because I am satisfied that you will realize, on reflection, that the wrong of 'protection' is not, as you aver, endured, only because unrealized and unexposed; for no grievance has been more fully ventilated before the American people, in Congress and out of Congress, by debates, votes, essays, stump speeches, newspaper articles and party platforms; and on no public question is the position of Congress, and of every member of Congress, more clearly defined."

"My own views were long since given to my constituency, in the press and on the stump; but since you desire their reiteration I snatch a few moments from important engagement to repeat them briefly."

"In common with others I have given to the subject of Federal taxation much study and reflection, and especially in its relations to State taxation; and I have been impressed with the apparent wisdom of the system, whereby the States surrendered to the Federal Government the absolute control of the customs as the ordinary means of raising revenue; and it has always seemed to me to be the spirit of the Constitution that the other modes of taxation were to be reserved for State and local purposes, except when war or other emergencies compelled the General Government to collect extraordinary sums from the people. Hence, in my judgment, it is neither desirable nor proper to demand of Congress a speedy abolition of artificial barriers and Governmental toll-gates, in which proposition I interpret your meaning to be the abandonment of customs duties and the substitution of something else in their place. This would require a fundamental change in our entire system of taxation, as established by the fathers; and is inconsistent with the traditional attachment of South Carolina to the Constitution, and the past record of her statesmen for conservatism and strict construction."

"Would you raise Federal revenues by direct taxation? Consider for a moment that the State of South Carolina has debts of her own to pay—her State bonds, her county and other municipal indebtedness—and that our people, in their depressed and impoverished condition, are already sufficiently burdened with the annual calls of the tax-gatherer to meet current State and county expenses and interest upon these debts, to say nothing of paying the principal. If you add to this the share of South Carolina in the debt of the Federal Government, (one-fifth of it, according to the Constitution,) you make the burden heavier than we can bear. The Federal debt is fifteen hundred millions of dollars. (On February 1, 1886, the total debt of the United States, less available cash items, was \$1,514,472, 135.15.) Our share of it is thirty millions. The annual expenses of the General Government are two hundred and sixty millions; our share would be over five millions annually. Under the present plan of raising revenues for Federal purposes the ordinary expenses are met, and the United States debt is being reduced at the rate of about two millions of dollars a week, at which rate it will be settled inside of twenty years."

"When this burden shall have been removed, and when conditions exist other than the present, absolute free trade may become a practical question. Now it is a theory, not applicable to our situation."

"For reasons equally conclusive, it is impolitic and impracticable to rely upon an income or an excise tax to meet the exigencies of Federal requirements. Shape it as you may, the main dependence for Federal revenues must be upon the customs. Besides, should all of these alternative expedients be resorted to for the ordinary revenues of the Government, the States would find but little to glean from an impoverished people, after the Federal inquisitor and tax-gather has levied contribution upon them; and suits in the Federal Courts, brought by spies and mercenary informers, would intensify the evils we have already suffered under the operation of the present internal revenue system."

So far as the present tariff is concerned, with its unjust discriminations in favor of some sections and against others, I will cheerfully assist in any judicious effort to correct its irregularities and to lighten its unnecessary burdens."

"In this you and I cannot widely differ, both of us being servants of the people under Democratic designation, and having as our Shibboleth the platforms of the State and National Democracy, approved by the States in their electoral vote in 1884, and by the people in re-turning a majority of the same political faith in the present House of Representatives at Washington. And I trust that you agree with me that it would be worse than unwise to set up other standards of political faith, unless authorized by the common consent of the Democracy, and under the regular forms of party administration. Upon this basis rests our party unity, and in this union there is strength; nay, more, for us in this union only is there safety."

"I express these, my opinions, not in the spirit of controversy, (for which I have neither time nor inclination,) but because your association, comprising a number of gentlemen, some of whom are my personal friends, have requested me to give public expression of my views at this time; and because I accept your action as being prompted by those high motives of patriotic devotion to our beloved State which befits those who value her traditions, and have studied her history."

"In conclusion please accept for yourself and your associates of the committee the assurances of my sincere consideration."

AN EXCITING SCENE.

Scalawag Riddleberger and Black Jack Logan Kicking up a Dust.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The senate galleries were again crowded to-day, attracted by the debate on the Edmunds resolutions. While the debate on that subject did not develop any feature of special interest or excitement, the assembled audience was treated to a scene not down on the bills. Senator Riddleberger, it appears, felt aggrieved at the act of his brother republican, Senator Logan, in placing upon the pages of the Congressional Record the letter of Captain Eads, which practically gave Mr. Riddleberger the lie. The junior Virginia senator took the floor and in a spirit of assumed humility lauded Senator Logan's military genius. Though unknown to military fame, Senator Riddleberger intimated that he did not propose to be entirely suppressed by the towering genius of the Illinois senator. Then, giving full play to his feeling of resentment, Senator Riddleberger charged that in spreading Captain Eads' letter upon the Record, Senator Logan had become responsible for the charge that he (Riddleberger) had on the floor of the senate uttered a false charge. With a dramatic air, and in an earnest voice, Senator Riddleberger declared that he held Senator Logan, not Eads, responsible, and he said: "Let the representatives of Eads take care of him on this floor."

In an instant Senator Logan was upon his feet, and it was apparent that parliamentary discretion had yielded to personal indignation. Turning to Senator Riddleberger and pointing his finger at him he said that he had treated the senator from Virginia with kindness, but in calling him the representative of Eads that senator had uttered what was absolutely untrue.

Senator Riddleberger described the effect of his rather wild utterances. He saw that Senator Logan was mad clear through, and he sought to interrupt by shouting, "I appeal to you Gen. Logan."

Finally Senator Riddleberger disclaimed any intention of personal offence to Senator Logan and the usual decorum of the Senate, which had been very much disturbed, was gradually restored.

During this interchange of personalities great confusion prevailed on the floor of the senate and in the galleries, and at one time a personal encounter between Senators Riddleberger and Logan was feared. Such an intensely exciting scene has not been witnessed at the capitol for many years.—News and Courier.

MURDERED AT HIS POST.

Express Messenger Killed and Robbed—A Lynching Possible.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The express messenger on the west bound train on the Rock Island road was killed in his car last night, between Joliet and Morris and his safes broken open and robbed of all valuables, amounting to a large sum, which cannot yet be exactly stated. The car bore evidence of a terrible struggle. The messenger, whose name is Nichols, was found dead when his car was opened at Morris. His throat was cut in a manner that suggested a hatchet or a dull knife, and his skull was crushed with a stove poker. A poker was found in the car that did not belong there. In Nichols' clenched right hand was found a lock of black hair, and in the other hand a lock of red hair. So far there is no clue to the murderers, but the country is already alive with searchers, and there is every reason to believe that the murderers will be lynched if discovered.

A Boy Murders Four People.

A dispatch from Osage City, Kansas, says: J. W. Sells and wife, their son Walter, aged 19, and their daughter Ida aged 14, were murdered sometime Sunday night, or early Monday morning, and there is hardly a doubt but that the murderer is William Sells, aged 17, a son and brother of the murdered people. This boy gave the alarm to the neighbors early Monday morning and said the family had been attacked by two strangers whom he described. Suspicion was directed to the boy from his heartless manner, and his underclothing was found saturated with blood, and bore evidence of an attempt to remove the stains. The murders were committed with a hatchet and butcher knife while the victims slept. They were all dreadfully mangled. Plenty of money and portable valuables were found in the house and nothing had been disturbed.

The Old Story.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—Last night twenty-five men quietly took Handy Woodward, colored, out of the jail at Russellville, and hanged him to the same limb that the notorious Sambo Bailey was hanged to two years ago. Woodward was identified as the man who attempted to outrage the twelve year old daughter of Chas. Johnson, station agent at Red Oak, Monday.

The elegant steamship Oregon collided with a schooner last Monday off New York and both vessels were sunk.

JUDGE LYNCH.

THE BLOODY DEED AND TRAGIC END OF A NEGRO BOY.

Almost Successful Attempt to Brain a Lady While Asleep—The Arrest and Confession of her Assailant—The Terrible Sequel.

Friday night last Mr. Gideon Sauls left his home, situated between Gillisonville and Hennis's Cross Roads, for the purpose of attending to some business at Coosawatchee, and was detained all night. The only parties left on his place were his wife and a colored boy aged about seventeen years. During the night, and while asleep, Mrs. Sauls was awakened by a severe blow on the head. As she arose she was struck two successive blows in the face with an axe which knocked her senseless, and in this state she remained until next morning.

She was there alone until 9 o'clock the next day, when a small boy came upon the place, and Mrs. Sauls sent for Mr. Meeker, a neighbor. Shortly after this her husband arrived, and the news spread through the neighborhood. Mrs. Sauls informed her husband that she had been assaulted by Charlie Mills, alias Charlie Brunson. Search was made for this boy, and he was captured about 3 o'clock Saturday near Ridgecland by Mr. Alfred Sauls. He was carried back to Mr. Gideon Sauls's and turned over to Mr. B. S. Heape. He was taken before Mrs. Sauls and identified by her, and acknowledged his guilt. He stated that he was persuaded by Hezekiah Primus, Sr., colored, to kill Mrs. Sauls during the absence of her husband, and to secure what money there was in the house and divide with Primus, and he (Mills) was to run away. When he struck the blow Primus, who was outside, didn't come in, and he became frightened and left. After making his statement he was taken before Trial Justice Reid and a commitment prepared. Mills was then turned over to Constables B. S. Heape and W. D. Freeman. They left Hennis's at 9 o'clock Monday night to bring Mills to the jail at this place. When about three miles from Hennis's they were met by 150 men, white and colored, who forcibly pushed the constables aside and took Mills away. Later in the night the dead body of Charles was found swinging from the beam over the gate opening into the yard in front of the residence of Mr. W. H. Ellis, who lives three miles from Hennis's cross roads. While under arrest the boy told the constables that he had killed a white boy with a brick in Savannah about a year ago. His story corresponds with the killing about that time of a white boy named Joseph Masters, whose father still lives in Savannah. Mrs. Sauls is still in a precarious condition, and her recovery is extremely doubtful. Primus was arrested, but denied having anything to do with the attempt to murder and rob Mrs. Sauls. He was released.—Hampton Guardian.

LYNCH LAW'S VICTIMS.

Three Indiana Men Launched Into Eternity by a Mob.

SHOALS, IND., March 14.—The notorious Archers, who have been confined in the county jail for several weeks past under charges of murder, expiated their horrible crime at the hands of a determined mob at 12.30 yesterday morning. The mob marched into the town and to the jail. When the jail was reached the keys were demanded and refused. When the spokesman ordered them to go in, the doors were battered down. After gaining an entrance and spending a short time with the doomed men, they were led out in the midst of the mob and taken to the court yard. A few words were exchanged. They selected trees on which they were to be hanged. When the noose was placed on their respective necks, the word was given to haul up and in a few moments the three lifeless bodies of John, Martin and Thomas Archer could be seen suspended in mid-air on trees fronting the Court House. The mob then quietly disbanded. In a few moments after the mob had dispersed the court yard was filled with persons seeking a glimpse of the lifeless forms. The people are wild with excitement.

A Horrible Love Token.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Sadie Hayes, the colored woman under sentence of death for the murder of Police Sergt. Jenks, has a lover named William Lacey, who is as black as she is. She wanted some tangible proof of his love, and said that if he really loved her as he professed, he would, before their final separation, present her a gold ring he wore, with the finger on which it was worn. To-morrow he was to be taken to the penitentiary, having been sentenced to a term of three years for burglary. This evening his sweetheart received the desired proof of his love—the little finger of his right hand, adorned with the gold ring. Lacey had actually sawed or cut off his little finger at the joint with a steel shank taken from his shoe and sharpened on the iron bars of his cell. He wrapped the bleeding stump of the finger in his handkerchief, and to-night it was amputated and dressed by a surgeon.

The Chinese Must "Go".

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 8.—The arrival of two Chinamen here to day and the "promised arrival of twenty more to-morrow," has caused some excitement and the threat is made that force will be resorted to drive them out of the city. The Chinese here number several hundred, all shop-keepers, and they have almost ruined the green-grocer's business. The Chinese have married white wives. The City Council will be asked to revoke the Chinese license, and if the request is refused the Celestials will be waited upon at midnight and marched out of town.